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**SIXTEEN PAGES**

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1899.

**BE JUST AND DO RIGHT.**

The Virginian-Pilot has its prejudices and partialities; as, for instance, in favor of truth, right, good, and also in behalf of the victims of falsehood, wrong, evil, of whom Dreyfus, in France, and Schley, in the United States, are conspicuous individual examples. But, for all that, the Virginian-Pilot honestly endeavors to be the friend of all men, and when it assails a man or party it does so without hate, or any personal feeling (as far as possible), and is wholly animated by an inborn hostility to wrong and a desire for right to prevail, for the good of all, including those who are in the wrong. Wrongs either right themselves, or take ample vengeance; but in either case, unless through the concession and co-operation of the wrong-doers, the immediate results are terrible for all; and it is the knowledge of that fact which so long suspends judgment in this world. Yet judgment comes, sooner or later, and it is only the more horrible the longer it is deferred for any reason. That is a lesson taught all intelligent persons by universal history; and the wonder is that men will persist in oppressing, robbing, or otherwise doing injustice to other men in face of all the evidence that they are but laying up wrath against the day of wrath," and making the account the heavier against them.

The Virginian-Pilot is unfeignedly anxious for wrongers and wronged, and we cannot see for the life of us how it is that the wrongers do not comprehend that error and injustice cannot dominate forever, but must be brought to bar one day with all their accumulated sins on their heads. The very success that runs headlong to excesses (as that of monopoly and money is now doing) should warn some men to beware of the temptation; and especially is this true in the great games of life, where gambling succeeds only through its moderation, or by quitting in time. Whether in cards, or rouge et noir—in games of skill or chance—he who does not know when to stop, whatever his "luck," is sure to come to ruin; and if the game be one of fraud, it is sure to end in violence,—with the mob in fury at the heels of the sharpers.

Who does not perceive to what life and all its temporal and secular concerns have come? Politics, foreign and domestic, from the ward to the arena of empire; business, from peddling to world-wide commerce; and all enterprise, speculation and competition, from the merry-go-round to inter-oceanic railroads and canals—all, everything and everybody in active struggle for the almighty dollar, are involved as gamblers in games that engross all capacity and skill, engage every energy and talent, absorb all the interests, affections and aspirations, in the one sordid pursuit, with success or failure, pauperism or fabled riches, finally depending on a freak of chance; while money and monopoly, seizing their "chance," rush in, armed and healed, and are sweeping the decks by fraud and force.

That is the situation, as it is in this country; and as all distinctly see, though some may pretend to put a different interpretation upon it,—as some stupidly pretend that gold-monopoly—the monopoly of monopolies—and the scarcity of money and contraction of the currency are beneficial to the general welfare which they destroyed, and the restorers of a prosperity that they blighted! But there is no end of knaves and fools and their inventions.

Friends and fellow-citizens, on both

sides, the case is with you. The Virginian-Pilot appeals to all of you who are not fools, to put an end to this state of things by breaking the gold-monopoly and restoring the equal legal privileges of gold and silver. There is positively no other way of ending it directly and promptly, and it must end, peaceably or otherwise; in peace and general deliverance from evil, or otherwise in general calamity, from which none can escape, and where the winners (so far) must inevitably be the principal losers and victims.

No man knows what a day may bring forth. It may be too late ere night to avert the impending catastrophe. We can only beseech you to do right and ensure justice.

**THE SILVER ISSUE.**

Whatever may be said, it is a cold fact that the question of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 will not arouse anything like the interest among the people in 1899 that it did in 1896; and it is also a cold fact that, even in 1896, the question of free silver was lacking in the elements that go to make up a great issue. At best, it was a problem of abstract finance, with which men skilled in monetary science were better fitted to deal than the great body of the people.—Norfolk Landmark.

That view of the matter may prevail with a superficial Republican, but the able Republicans see a great deal more in it, which accounts for their vigorous and tireless, cunning and endless efforts to get rid of Bryan and silver for 1899, somehow, anyhow. They who see nothing but the metal, the gold and silver, or only even the money involved are near-sighted, short-sighted,—entirely too blind to see anything that is not palpable and gross to every sense. As for silver, in this controversy, no Democrat regards it at all as of any consequence, except as money, and even as money, it can only add to the volume and break the monopoly of gold,—silver being in itself of small moment but as a remedy for the evils of gold monopoly. To illustrate with a figure very familiar to all readers of this paper: Silver is to gold what Indian corn, or maize, is to wheat. Wheat is, par excellence, the bread-grain of mankind; but corn is available for bread when wheat is high-priced, or scarce, and in effect and for all practical purposes takes the place of wheat or its flour, or adds to the supply of these for those that prefer them or do not like corn and its products of grits, hominy, meal, &c., which, nevertheless, millions are glad to accept as bread-stuff and as substitutes for wheat and flour. And just as wheat is the more easily obtained by its lovers because of the supply of corn and just as this corn increases bread-supply and comfort of the world, so does silver enlarge the general supply of money for men, but makes gold the more readily obtainable by all.

Yet that is a very limited and narrow view of the matter, and is but a trifle compared with the greater benefits which come from the destruction of the monopoly of wheat, or that of gold, by the free supply of corn, in the one case, or that of silver, in the other. And here is the gist of the matter: the escape from the tyrannies of monopoly, that enslaves and starves mankind.

There is the lesson; and the way-faring-man, though a fool, need not err therein: corn breaks the monopoly of wheat, practically doubles the supply of wheat, and especially benefits the lover of gold by the abundance of money for all. Of course, while the people are blessed and rejoiced at the plenty of bread and money so secured, the monopolists, speculators and capitalists are raving with rage and baffled avarice at the thwarting of their schemes to extort unlimited wealth from the misfortunes of their fellow-men; to take every advantage of the wide-spread scarcity of bread and money; and if all their lying, fraud, force, bribery and corruption fail to prevent the restoration of silver, with all its material blessings, they will turn and rend one another, if they cannot avenge themselves by some disaster in collusion with the other enemies of the human race, foreign and domestic, that have selected this great and wealthy Republic as the prize of their insatiable love of power and greed of money.

But the victory and restoration of silver releases also liberty in self-government and self-protection. Monopoly destroys competition, and without free competition there is no liberty at all; whether the misrule be that of the tyranny of the commune, or that of the despotism of a moneyed oligarchy,—as the Virginian-Pilot has always contended. The free man, with free competition in all things,—material, mental, moral and spiritual—is God's highest creation, as he is our highest type and ideal.

**THE POINT OF VIEW.**

The point of view of the producer, that of the dealer, and that of the consumer, or user, are essentially different; yet, as all are consumers, or users, of production, all have a common or mutual interest in production, besides the special interest everyone may have considered solely as a producer, or dealer, or consumer. For the general welfare, the greater the production, the better, provided the demand, or use, equal the supply; and it is only when supply, or production, fails to answer the demand of consumption that want,

hardship and suffering begin and prosperity ceases.

Whether it be bread (the staff of life), or currency (money), representing all productions, commodities and exchanges, its abundance is prosperity and its scarcity is adversity; for though we can live with little, or none, of either, both have become so customary with us that they are almost absolutely necessary, and the use of substitutes for them is a hardship and deprivation. Yet it may be that the scarcity of bread may so increase its price, or that of grain, as to more than compensate the producer and dealer, at the expense of mere consumer; but there is no real profit or prosperity for the community whereof one portion fattens by devouring another portion; or where part thrives upon the misfortunes of others, or the rest. In such cases, if the speculators can corner or monopolize the market, they may pile up vast sums by extortion; but the figures, instead of proving the development of wealth, progress and happiness, establish really a most miserable and lamentable condition of want, distress and ruin.

If the scarcity of one product, or several products, can and does cause so much evil, how inevitable it is that the scarcity of money, the medium of exchange, must cause greatly more evil; because, though no necessary of life, nor a commodity, money, or currency, stands for all necessities and commodities, and its scarcity forces a scarcity for the community in all things, even though the bounty of nature concur with the decrease of circulating medium to reduce prices; for the scarcity of money makes it practically more and more scarce through its growing timidity; it flies, it hides, and they who have it find ever-multiplying difficulties in the way of obtaining it. For most men, as soon as currency ceases to be so abundant that it seeks investment or purchases, it becomes practically non-existent; and that is the chief evil of a lack of money—that it is followed by its disappearance; and most men have no means to allure it from its places of refuge, or to resort to barter as a substitute. There is plenty of work that ought to be done; but none feel able to pay for it, and put it off for better times; while labor tramps and starves; productions and supplies abound, but none are able to buy, or stint themselves; and producers have to sell at rates that will enable dealers to undersell European pauper labor at a profit; property has no value, and can neither sell nor borrow; and the State sets the land-grabbers upon them; and all business and enterprise, in a panic at the outlook, falls easy prey to Monopoly, trusts and watered stock that subserve British capital in securing the mastery of our country, its citizens and their liberties.

But the Money-Monopoly has another and different point of view. Its Currency Reform Club even assails the Comptroller of the Currency for indulging in "imaginary terrors of contraction" and promoting them among the people. Contraction has no terrors for the monopolist; he therefore contracts the supply of bread, really or artificially, so that he can control it, and secure extortionate prices for wheat; he contracts every business he touches by destroying competition and fixing his own profits; he contracts the volume of money and currency to mono-metallicism and his so-called national banks so as to increase the value of his gold and his notes, and enslave government and people by his exclusive regulation of what was once subject to the laws of nature and the needs of the public; and if he is for expanding our territory, our army and the National debt, it is only that thereby he may more effectually contract State and popular power, destroy our liberties and establish absolute mastery of the Federal government.

To every intelligent American, except the political kleptomaniacs and the low-mono-maniacs, mono-metallicists, monopolists and monarchists, the outlook abounds with terrors; but to the monopolistic kleptomaniacs, who, woe the earth, all is lovely: FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THEFT.

**GOD MADE MAN: THE DEVIL MADE TRUSTS.**

Man has no church, nor religion; no party, nor politics; no conscience, nor principles; no prejudices, nor partialities; no country, nor patriotism; and no god, but money, and no affection, but the love of money,—the root of all evil. Not many years ago a railway magnate, testifying before some public committee of investigation, once declared that his corporation was no corporation, and was Republican or Democratic, accordingly as the community or body with which it was dealing belonged to one party or the other; or accordingly as it might pay the company better to be on this side or that; and he who regards a corporation from any other standpoint than that assumed by the railroad magnate to his combination, is sure to be shown his error before he goes far.

The Southern Ex-Confederate Trust and the Northern Ex-Federal Trust know no convictions, have no remorse, no memories, no loyalty,—nothing but the love of money, and either will sell the people or the country, with equal impartiality to the English, or the Russian, German, French, or Turk,—which ever will pay best; and it is simply idocy to expect otherwise of artificial persons or bodies that have neither souls to save, nor consciences to kick.

**U. S. SENATORS.**

Federal Senators (two from every State of the Union, without regard to its size, population, or wealth) constitute the upper branch of Congress; and besides their legislative functions, they form the constitutional council of the President,—the so-called Presidential Cabinet being something wholly unknown to the constitution, consisting of the chief or head clerks or Secretaries, &c., of the various divisions or departments in the Executive Department, directly amenable to and under the direct control of the President. The constitution, however, provides that the President "may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices," and out of this naturally grew the personal consultation with each of these officers and finally the conference with all of them together, as a body.

But the U. S. Senators, as a body, are not only the only constitutional advisers of the President, but it is only with their consent, as well as advice, that he can make treaties with other governments, appoint ambassadors, judges and consuls to them, and all other officers of the United States not otherwise provided for by law. U. S. Senators are elected for terms of six years, one-third of the body being chosen every two years by the legislatures of the States to which they are respectively assigned by their apportionment into three classes. The Senate is invested with the exclusive power to try all impeachments, but when the President is on trial, the Chief Justice of the U. S. must preside. All legislative powers "granted" to the United States (and particularly note the word "granted," for it is the constitutional word) are vested in the Senators thus chosen by the State legislatures (two only—no more nor less—from every State) and the members of the House of Representatives, each elected by the direct votes of the people of each State, respectively, to which they are apportioned in accordance with population—not more than one for every 30,000 inhabitants,—though every State shall have at least one Representative in the House—the members whereof are elected every two years.

The people, it is seen, elect directly the members of but one branch of Congress—the House; but the two Senators of each State, respectively, are chosen by the legislatures of their State, and both branches of these State legislatures are elected by popular vote. In theory, intention, fact and effect, the General Assembly of every State represents, and in all good faith is practically, the people of that State; with this important proviso,—that IT IS NOT THE PEOPLE in any sense authorizing or allowing it to reverse or alter the popular will, or in anywise (as to the people themselves or anything that is theirs) to be other than agents and servants of the people. As such (and such only) legislatures and legislators are invested by the people who made the Federal constitution with power to choose U. S. Senators; each and every legislator solemnly swears, or affirms (among other things), that he "will faithfully perform the duty of his office, to the best of his ability; So help him God." And the State constitution which prescribes that oath declares in its first Article: "That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates (all public officers) "are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them."

We have gone into this matter because it seems that there are many errors in the public mind in regard to the relations of U. S. Senators with the people. There are even some intelligent and well informed persons who actually hold that as the constitution of the United States creates U. S. Senators and invests the State legislatures with the power to choose who shall be these Senators, the people of Virginia, for instance, are interfering in what is none of their business, and assuming a power that they were not intended to possess, when they attempt to delegate to our legislators whom they shall make Senators, or to nominate the Senators whom the legislatures are authorized to choose. It is well in such cases to recur to first principles and refresh our memories as to the details of our system of government, which from first to last is representative, whether in State or Federal affairs. Although all power is vested in the people, it is provided that they are not to exercise it directly, but through their representatives.

"We, the people," says the Federal constitution, "do ordain and establish this constitution." "We, the delegates of the good people of Virginia," says the Virginia State constitution, in its preamble, "do propose to the people the following constitution and form of government for this commonwealth," and which was accordingly ratified by the people. The people made the States; they made and ordained all our constitutions and laws; they made all our officers, and should fill them by choosing the officers, either directly, by election, or indirectly, by delegated authority to representatives.

If any other power, or will, in any manner, seek to baffle, betray, or overtake the people, and substitute some other power and will, through men or measures, it is rank treason in effect, and he is a traitor who participates in the attempt, and he a double traitor, who, being a legal representative of the people, betrays his duty as a citizen, and his trust as an officer in any scheme or plot to subvert the lawful government of the people by the usurpation and misrule of men who steal power as they steal everything else.

**THE GOLDITE PROFESSION OF FAITH.**

They know that the great principles of Democracy are of far greater importance than any one policy of finance. Therefore they are unwilling to sacrifice everything to free silver. They believe that it is the duty of Democracy to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party that Republicanism may be combated. They believe that it is the duty of the Democratic party to win and their great concern now is to retire the question upon which Democrats are divided and to bring the Eastern and Western and Northern and Southern Democrats together upon a common platform, cordially united, armed with Jeffersonian principles, and fully equipped to meet the Republican vote.—Richmond Times.

The above carefully prepared summary is put forth by the Richmond Times as the latest profession of faith of the goldite Democrats. It is well for professional politicians to make a profession, at least, though it be no more; but it is amusing to note, in this case, the discrepancy between profession and performance.

1st.—"The great principles of Democracy are of far greater importance than any one policy of finance." And yet the Times and its billy-by-num associates, adopt the Republican gold-mono-metallic policy (at best but an "experiment" of contraction and monopoly), abandon the Democratic party and its principles, and seek to split and defeat the party by stealing or counterfeiting its name and pretending to set up a bogus "Democratic" party of 134,000 kickers against 6,506,000 Democrats!

2nd.—"Therefore they are unwilling to sacrifice everything to free silver." Nevertheless, unwilling to "sacrifice" anything for free silver and Democracy, they rush hell-bent to the aid of Republicanism with the willing and eager "sacrifice" of the Democracy and its "great principles," to gold-mono-metallicism and its "experiment" in behalf of contraction and monopoly in money and all other things, except the army, war, imperialism, trusts, and foreign "criminal aggression" for territorial subjugation and acquisition in Asia!

3rd.—"It is the duty of Democracy to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party that Republicanism may be combated." Yes; to choke dogs with butter! To preserve the integrity of Democracy by yielding every principle and policy of Democracy advocated by Jefferson and the fathers, to surrender the coin and legal-tender of the constitution, the "hard money" of the people, and shout for gold while looting the Treasury of "national bank-notes" to lend the people their own money at from 6 to 12 per cent. a year! To lock arms with the Republicans on every issue involving money and the robbery of government and people—even to this, traitors!

4th.—"It is the duty of the Democratic party to win \* \* to retire the one question upon which Democrats are divided \* \* to bring Democrats together upon a common platform \* \* armed with Jeffersonian principles and fully equipped to meet the Republican vote." How beautiful! "To win" is our duty at every "sacrifice" of silver and principle, the one "great concern" now being to retire silver and put up gold, to "play" Jefferson with Jefferson omitted, and to "meet the Republican vote," as in 1896, with the wild huzzas of enthusiastic acclamation—the Times at the front shouting for McKinley and "down with Bryan!"

That is the profession of faith as a substitute for the Democratic platform of 1896: "O Tempora! O Mores!" No wonder that in the same issue of the Times it is said:

"The process may be slow, but it is none the less inevitable, that the character of the Virginia people, which has been so high and honorable, will sooner or later become changed and we will become a sly, underhand and corrupt people."

"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis." The times are changed and we are changed with them. But under the condition of Goldites, Democrats and Republican, the change will not be slow,—for it is as easy to descend to Hades as it is difficult to ascend to Elysium. The change is effected, apparently, already in a portion of the Virginia press and its clientele; for a stranger now infallibly takes this goldite-Democratic journalism, as the ultra Republican expression of the State; and they should be called Republican papers, for on the leading practical issues of money, currency, monopoly, trusts, &c., they are more Republican than the Republicans.

But the profession of the 134,000, coupled with a demand on the 6,506,000 for unconditional surrender, is not likely to lead to anything in this 1899 or the next 1900 years, except (if this be any exception) more of the same sort or profession and foodle—nothing!

**LYING UNTO GOD!**

"Neither was there any among them that lacked; for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the apostles' feet; and distribution was

made unto every man according as he had need.

"But a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, and kept back a part of the price, his wife also being privy to it, and brought a certain sum, and laid it at the apostles' feet. But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back part of the price of the land? While it remained, was it not thine own? and after it was sold, was it not thine own power? Why hast thou conceived this thing in thine heart? Thou has not lied unto men, but unto God."

"And Ananias hearing these words fell down, and gave up the ghost; and great fear came on all them that heard these things."

He and his wife lied unto God, and they defrauded the people. And that is what monopoly and all its aids and abettors are doing: lying unto God and defrauding the people. But Ananias at least gave a part to the people, while the Ananiases of gold and "prosperity" are endeavoring to "keep back" all. Smash the act of 1873; bring in silver to the people again; restore competition and freedom; and plenty of money will destroy monopoly.

**THE SENATORIAL RACE**

**OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**

**THE SOUTH AND BRYAN.**

(From the Union Globe.)  
The president of the Alabama Bar Association, J. J. Willett, made a speech in Tammany Hall Tuesday, in it he said:

"Bryan has a host of friends in the South, yet there are a considerable number who would prefer a man from the Eastern States to make the race for Presidency next year. One reason why he is losing ground in the South is the growing belief that he cannot win if nominated. This is not because the masses are not fond of the Nebraska orator, but because the South has lost confidence in the West after the experience of 1896."

This declaration should not frighten followers of the standard bearer of free silver, because it happens to come from the leading lawyer of Alabama. He may be as wide of the mark in his prophecy as the oracle of the country store. Those predictions are reasoned out from the almanac instead of the newspaper. Mr. Willett's words, however, derive importance because they were uttered before the strongest Democratic organization in the land, and in the presence of a large, profound speech is looked for. But the logic of events is all against Mr. Willett's forecast. In the first place the South does not distrust the West. The latter was as loyal to Bryan as the South, though it did not bring as many votes to the electoral college. What it may do next year is something Mr. Willett or anybody else cannot answer at this stage of the proceedings. As for Bryan's winning prominently that is a mistake. He is a stronger man than any other Democrat in 1896. The gatherings that greet him wherever he chooses to speak attest this plainly. No other Democrat can draw the vote he can next year no matter how the platform is worded.

**MAY THE PEOPLE SAY.**

(From Bedford Bulletin, July 20.)  
The Bulletin addressed a letter on Tuesday to each candidate for Legislative honors in this county inquiring if they were willing that the ballots used in the approaching primary should be printed as to allow the people to choose what candidate for the United States Senate their representatives should vote for in the Legislature.

Owing to some of the candidates living off the railroad, answers have not been received from all, but those received are unanimously in favor of having Senators vote for their answers in substance as follows:

Graham Clayton, candidate for the Senate: "I have no objection, and indeed would prefer to have the ballots so printed."

H. C. Lowry, Senator: "I am perfectly willing for the ballots to be used for the purpose indicated in the above inquiry."

T. S. West, Senator: "I unhesitatingly reply, yes; I most heartily endorse this plan until such time as the national constitution can be changed so as to allow United States Senators to be chosen by the direct vote of the people."

Geo. E. Murrell, House: "I answer emphatically, yes. \* \* \* will gladly welcome an opportunity for the people to express their choice."

Mr. Kasey, in his announcement, expresses his advocacy of election of United States Senators by the people.

Mr. Brown, likewise, announced his advocacy of the election by the people, and doubtless Mr. Goad, whose announcement was received to-day, does the same.

In view of these expressions by candidates and the universal desire of the people themselves, the Norfolk County Executive Committee meets Monday to set a day for the primary they will probably likewise order the ballots to be printed with the names of United States Senatorial candidates in addition to the names of the Legislative candidates. (By attaching those he does not like and leaving the ones he wants, the voter can have a voice in the selection of his representative in the United States Senate.)

**WHAT THEY SAY OF IT.**

Governor J. Hoge Tyler is out in a card this morning announcing himself as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Martin. He says he "does not want the honor unless it is the wish of the majority of the people of the State." Yes, and if it is left to popular vote to the people he would beat Martin two to one.—Salem Times-Register.

**Cases like this one can be successfully treated at their homes**

I suffered so much from Catarrh before taking Dr. Fircy's treatment that I THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE CONSUMPTION if I did not soon get something to cure me. I WAS ALL THE TIME CATCHING COLD. The least change of the weather gave me a cold, which often settled in my chest. MY EYES BECAME WRAK and seemed to have a glimmer before them. I had headaches and dizziness and MY NOSTRILS WOULD GET DRY AND SCABBY. In the mornings when I arose I would have to gag so much to remove the mucus from my throat that I would nearly vomit. I had A TERRIBLE TIRED FEELING IN THE BACK and would get up in the morning feeling as if I had been beaten nearly to death. I suffered greatly, too, from Indigestion. I am so thankful to be able to say that Dr. Fircy's treatment has cured me.

L. N. LEGGETT, Washington, N. C.  
With J. F. PHILLIPS.

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Consultation Always Free. Medicine furnished. Terms always moderate. 1500 examined for diseases free of charge.

I have received several lots of stylish Hats at much reduced prices. They will be on sale next Monday.

**Panama Yachts,**

were \$1.98, now \$1.00.

**Jumbo Cape Flays,**

were 98c., now 58c.

**Jumbo Raleighs,**

were 98c., now 50c.

**Jumbo Raleighs,**

were 75c., now 38c.

In addition to these we shall offer a full line of

**Trimmed Hats,**

at very low figures.

The "Porto Rico" still holds its own.

**Mrs. P. Ries,**

162 Church Street.

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We have just received a fresh cargo of the celebrated LAND PLASTER, recognized as the best in the world. No better fertilizer known for use of

**PEANUT GROWERS.**

Only a limited amount of the plaster can be secured. Place your orders early before the stock is exhausted.

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PROMPT DELIVERY, FULL WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

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In the market for Lime, Portland or American Cement Plaster, Brick, Chimney, Pipe, Fire Brick, Lath or Shingles. See us before you buy. We are sole agents for Acme Cement Plaster. New No. 145 Water street.

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